

Mr. Speaker, we hope to conclude legislative business for the week by 6 p.m. on Thursday, June 25.

Friday, June 26, as we know marks the beginning of the Independence Day District Work Period from which the House will return on Tuesday, July 14.

Mr. FAZIO of California. If I could reclaim my time, I would like to ask the gentleman if he could tell us when we would next begin debate on the campaign finance reform issue. It looks, as it appears to, that we will be on appropriations bills all week. Is there a date in the future, 2, 3 weeks out when we might get back to this subject we have just been debating today?

Mr. GOSS. If the gentleman will yield further, as the distinguished gentleman well knows, the debate is well underway on this and has certainly caught the interest of the Members, and I think the people who are interested in this subject and will continue on. Obviously next week we have a very heavy schedule of appropriations bills which are, I think, the highest priority for this body at this time, and so my guess is, unless we have some kind of a serious change in what I have outlined, that we will not get back to the question of campaign finance until shortly after the break. It is impossible to say exactly when, but there is a general understanding that it will happen at about that time, so far as we can foresee the schedule at this moment.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Reclaiming my time, I am constrained to note that we have taken up three amendments and we have 258 of them in order that are nongermane and a number more that obviously are germane and could be developed here on the floor. I am concerned obviously that, while the debate has begun, we have not made a lot of progress on this very important issue.

Could the gentleman tell me whether we would be in late on Monday evening as well as Wednesday evening, given the fact that the baseball game will intrude on Tuesday and we are obviously hoping to get away on schedule on Thursday. Is there any sense the Members could obtain as to how late we would be here on Monday and Wednesday?

Mr. GOSS. If the gentleman will yield further, I would estimate, although I would not want to guarantee, but the best guess at this point would appear to be 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. as a range for Monday night, and, depending on other matters, it looks like now 10-ish or about Wednesday.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Reclaiming my time, is it possible that we would take up a budget decision to go to conference at any time next week which would involve, as the gentleman from South Carolina has been intending to offer, an instruction of conferees on the budget resolution?

Mr. GOSS. If the gentleman will yield further, I am advised that that is a subject that is very timely and in fact is presently under discussion and

that we will have to await further notice from the leadership on.

Mr. FAZIO of California. But that is, reclaiming my time, a possibility that we might have before the 14th of July, at least a conference on the budget resolution?

Mr. GOSS. If the gentleman will yield further, I think that there are many possibilities for continuing good legislation, and, as he knows, we will seize them all. With regard to the gentleman's observations on the number of amendments on campaign finance, surely we are going to have a full, deliberative debate on this subject which is, of course, what we all want.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's comments.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1998

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Monday next for morning hour debates.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

CARVILLE'S ENEMIES LIST

(Mr. KINGSTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, you know there are a lot of lists in the world. There is the top 40 list of hit music, there is the top 10 list that Letterman is so famous for. There is the list of the World Series winners, the most valuable players, the Oscar winners and so forth. But then of course the White House keeps a series of lists. We all remember the list Secretary of Energy Hazel O'Leary had of friendly and unfriendly reporters. There are the lists that the White House had of 900 private citizens who were deemed enemies of the State because they were Republicans, and of course there is the donors list which they have in the tax-paid-for computer at the White House.

But now there is a new list put out by James Carville, the Clinton right-hand man. This is the list of enemies of the administration. Who is on this list?

Such hard-core right wingers as Lamar Alexander. Keep that in mind next time putting on a plaid shirt. Such guys as the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE); oh, is he not a fire storm kind of guy? I mean one of the fairest and most respected Members of the House from both sides is on the list as an enemy of the State.

And then there is Bill Bennett. Of course we know what he did. He wrote that book of virtues which is offensive to the administration.

So I am going to submit this for the RECORD, Mr. Speaker.

JUNE 18, 1998.

JUDICIAL WATCH UNCOVERS CARVILLE "ENEMIES LIST"

CARVILLE DOCUMENTS AND FILES SHOW INFORMATION COMPILED ON PERCEIVED CLINTON ADVERSARIES

Documents produced by James Carville and his Education Information Project (EIP) in response to a Judicial Watch subpoena in its Filegate case show that Carville uses the organization as a means to compile information on perceived adversaries of President Clinton. In addition to Judicial Watch, the documents indicate that Carville targets and/or keeps files on the following persons and groups:

Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr, Independent Counsel Donald Smaltz, House Speaker Newt Gingrich, Congressman Henry Hyde, Richard Mellon Scaife, Olin Foundation, Landmark Legal Foundation, Congressman Dan Burton, Congressman Bob Barr, David Bossie, Kathleen Willey, Jacob Stein, Judge David Sentelle, Jim Guy Tucker, Paula Jones, Citizens for Honest Government, Bradley Foundation, Senator Jesse Helms.

Senator Fred Thompson, Senator Lauch Faircloth, Pat Robinson, David Brock, Floyd Brown, Governor Mike Huckabee, Congressman Jack Kingston, Brent Bozell, Concord Coalition, Common Cause, Susan Carpenter McMillan, Gil Davis, David Hale, Dick Morris, Richard DeVos/Amway, Lamar Alexander, Bill Bennett, Joe DiGenova.

The documents also indicate that Carville likely works with Clinton lawyers David Kendall and Mickey Kantor in compiling some of his information on Kenneth Starr. Other evidence produced by Carville suggest that EIP considered, at least, using President Clinton's private investigator Terry Lenzner and his firm IGI to investigate Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

AWARD OF DIRECTOR'S MEDAL TO RICHARD G. FECTEAU AND JOHN T. DOWNEY ON JUNE 25, 1998

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary service and sacrifice for this Nation of two officers of the Central Intelligence Agency, Mr. Richard G. Fecteau and Mr. John T. Downey.

On June 25, 1998, George Tenet, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, will present the Director's Medal to Dick Fecteau and Jack Downey for reasons that, to some extent, I am able to describe in this forum today.

Except for their kind indulgence in allowing me to commemorate this event on the floor of the House, Dick Fecteau and Jack Downey will receive their awards as privately and as quietly as they served, and sacrificed for, our country.

In 1951, fresh from college, Dick Fecteau and Jack Downey joined the clandestine service of the Central Intelligence Agency. After a period of training, they were sent to east Asia to conduct agent re-supply and pick-up operations over China as part of our war effort in Korea.

In such operations, Mr. Fecteau and Mr. Downey were to drop supplies and to retrieve agents for debriefing by flying in low, among the trees, and literally snatching agents from the ground. These operations are extremely difficult and demanding in peacetime. Needless to say, in war zones, they are outright perilous.

In November 1952, Mr. Fecteau and Mr. Downey were part of a crew that was to fly into China, swoop to tree level, and snatch an agent from the ground. As their plane descended and approached the snatch site, it was hit by machine gun and small arms fire. The plane crashed and burned, killing the two pilots. Mr. Fecteau and Mr. Downey survived, but they were captured by the forces of the People's Republic of China.

In 1954, 2 years later, China sentenced Mr. Fecteau and Mr. Downey to life in prison. Their sentencing was, I understand, the first time that the families of the two learned that they were still alive. Over the next 20 years, Mr. Fecteau and Mr. Downey were subjected to extensive and aggressive interrogations and to long periods of solitary confinement. Year after year the two endured this suffering and deprivation and they did so with dignity and courage and an abiding faith in our country.

This Nation ultimately did not fail them. In December of 1971, nearly 20 years later, our government finally obtained the release of Dick Fecteau. And in March of 1973, we obtained the release of Jack Downey.

Dick Fecteau returned to the agency and continued his career. In 1976 he retired and joined the staff of Boston University, his alma mater, as assistant director of athletics. He retired from BU in 1989. Today Dick Fecteau lives with his wife, Peg, outside of Boston.

Jack Downey retired from the agency in 1973. Some of us feel that a baccalaureate from Yale is perfectly serviceable; but Jack, however, went on from there to Harvard Law School, and in 1976 he entered legal practice. In 1990 he was appointed to the bench in Con-

necticut and became a senior judge in the State system. Today Judge Downey lives with his wife, Audrey, in New Haven.

These, Mr. Speaker, are the extraordinary stories of two extraordinary people. Their awards, it seems to me, are most properly for the totality of their lives; for answering their country's call; for engaging in perilous operations under fire; for enduring unimaginable hardship in Chinese prisons; and, perhaps most of all, for returning to their families, to their communities and to their country and continuing to contribute and give and make a difference in their communities.

□ 1415

These awards, Mr. Speaker, are for the extraordinary lives of Dick Fecteau and Jack Downey. I am honored to commemorate their lives before this body.

Dick and Jack, thank you and Godspeed. May this Nation always have citizens such as you to count on.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. ABERCROMBIE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

STOP CODDLING YELTSIN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert for the record an excellent article on Russia policy by our colleague BEN GILMAN, the Chairman of the International Relations Committee.

Unlike the Clinton administration, Chairman GILMAN cuts to the heart of the matter concerning Russia's economic problems. Instead of the simple-minded, knee-jerk reaction of giving the Russian government more money, as President Clinton has proposed, Chairman GILMAN correctly places the blame, and responsibility, for Russia's woes where it belongs: squarely on the shoulders of the Russian government.

This massively corrupt regime, composed almost entirely of former Communist party bureaucrats, has engaged in wholesale theft of money and wealth that properly belongs to Russian, American, and international taxpayers.

It is a scandal of worldwide proportions and it has been not just neglected, but in fact contributed to, by the Clinton administration's policy of maintaining a wide open spigot of tax-

payer money to the Russian government, unlinked in any way to Russian government behavior or policy.

Chairman GILMAN has done us a favor by enlightening us with this article, Mr. Speaker. Let us hope that the Administration, and this Congress, heed his advice to at least temporarily stanch the money flow to the Russian regime and begin demanding real economic reform and better foreign policy behavior from Boris Yeltsin.

STOP CODDLING YELTSIN

President Clinton has announced his support for a possible new IMF loan to Russia, potentially totaling \$10 billion. Instead of rushing to provide that assistance to President Boris Yeltsin's government, we ought to stop, ask some questions and seek changes in Russian policies.

Russian foreign policy today appears to have one unfortunate objective. With his oft-repeated mantra of seeking a "multipolar world," Yeltsin's foreign minister and foreign director of Russia's intelligence service, Yevgeny Primakov, appears intent on creating challenges to America's global leadership, challenges we must assume the United States will overcome only after providing concessions to Russia.

Thus, just as the United States seeks to persuade Russia to participate in the larger effort by the community of nations to fight proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, enforce United Nations mandates in places such as Iraq and pursue solutions to other global problems, Primakov appears more interested in pursuing a price for Russia's cooperation.

Despite American concerns, the Yeltsin government has extensive relations with Iran, a supporter of international terrorism intent on becoming a regional military power in the Persian Gulf. Russia provides advanced weapons and military technology to China, likely to contribute to future challenges to the ability of American forces to defend our friends in the Pacific, as Chinese missile firings off Taiwan have portended, Communist Cuba, with Russian encouragement, continues to seek Soviet-design reactors, despite American concerns.

As America seeks to stabilize the former Soviet states, Russia has involved itself in ethnic conflicts on its periphery through covert arms supplies and other means, and has cut its neighbors' access to energy pipelines. Moscow has failed to ratify the START II arms reduction treaty and demands questionable revisions in other arms treaties. Oddly, despite its financial constraints, the Yeltsin government has found the means to help finance the Soviet-style dictatorship of President Alexander Lukashenko in Belarus.

Yeltsin's government is characterized as "reform-minded" but suffering from massive tax evasion. The reality is a bit different. Yeltsin's personal support for reforms has in fact been inconsistent. At key points since 1991, he has simply withdrawn to his dacha, leaving lower officials to fend for themselves. At other times he has reversed steps needed to move forward.

But this unwillingness to pursue reforms vigorously has now caught up with Yeltsin. Despite massive debt rescheduling, private loans, considerable foreign aid and large loans from the IMF and World Bank, Russia is now approaching a fiscal train wreck. The pain of planned budget cuts might indeed be alleviated by an additional IMF loan, but another worrisome reality in Russia—corruption and related flight of capital—underlines how temporary that relief would be.

Veniamin Sokolov, a director of the Russian equivalent of the U.S. General Accounting Office, recently visited the United